THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1792. [No. 1571]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

LIST of PRIZES in the SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH LOTTERY—CLASS F.

	No.	Drawn	Entitled to
First drawn,	425	3	
Ditto after 1st Hundred,	955	3	
Ditto after second Do.	517	3	
Ditto after third Do.	468	3	
Ditto after fourth Do.	363		16
Ditto after fifth Do.	211		16
Ditto after sixth Do.	147		16
Ditto after seventh Do.	755		16
Ditto after eighth Do.	915		16
Ditto after ninth Do.	195		16
Last drawn,	220	3	

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
4	3	28	3	459	3	658	3
5	3	9	3	65	3	93	3
6	5	14	3	66	3	97	3
7	3	16	3	67	3	98	3
8	3	19	3	68	3	99	3
11	3	20	3	71	3	703	3
13	3	23	3	76	3	11	5
16	3	27	3	80	3	18	3
18	3	32	3	81	3	20	3
19	3	34	3	83	3	21	3
20	3	37	3	95	3	22	3
25	3	39	3	96	3	23	5
27	3	43	3	97	3	26	3
29	3	45	3	500	3	27	3
30	3	48	3	1	3	31	3
32	3	50	10	2	3	33	3
33	3	61	3	4	3	35	3
34	3	62	3	6	5	37	3
39	3	65	3	7	50	48	5
42	25	69	3	8	3	54	3
44	3	71	3	10	3	56	3
45	3	73	3	14	3	61	3
48	3	77	3	15	3	62	3
56	3	84	3	16	3	68	3
58	3	88	5	17	3	71	3
60	3	94	3	18	3	72	3
61	3	95	3	20	3	75	3
62	3	96	5	24	3	78	5
63	3	97	3	33	5	80	3
70	3	98	3	37	3	81	5
72	3	301	3	45	3	87	3
74	3	6	3	48	3	89	3
75	3	8	3	49	3	90	5
78	3	10	3	50	3	91	3
79	3	12	5	51	3	92	3
83	3	13	3	53	3	94	5
84	3	15	3	56	5	95	3
86	3	16	3	63	3	800	3
89	3	18	3	68	3	1	3
91	3	19	3	69	3	4	3
93	3	21	3	72	3	12	3
94	3	23	10	77	3	14	3
96	3	27	3	78	3	15	3
98	3	28	3	80	3	16	3
104	3	39	3	82	5	19	3
7	3	42	3	83	3	23	3
9	3	44	3	85	3	24	3
10	3	47	3	90	3	30	3
17	200	48	3	94	3	31	3
20	3	51	3	602	3	33	3
23	3	53	3	4	3	34	3
29	3	59	3	6	3	35	3
30	3	68	3	9	3	43	3
31	3	76	5	15	3	45	3
32	3	77	3	19	3	47	3
35	3	97	3	21	3	49	3
36	3	403	3	24	3	52	3
37	3	4	3	26	3	54	3
43	5	5	3	28	3	70	3
44	50	7	3	31	3	74	10
56	3	11	3	36	3	80	3
57	3	12	3	40	3	82	3
59	3	13	3	41	3	84	3
68	3	17	3	43	3	85	3
69	3	18	3	45	3	89	3
71	3	22	3	47	8	93	3
73	3	25	3	49	3	94	5
74	3	26	3	52	3	95	3
75	3	29	5	60	3	99	3
76	3	38	3	61	3	902	3
83	3	40	3	62	3	4	3
85	3	42	3	63	3	8	3
89	3	44	3	64	3	14	3
92	3	48	3	69	3	18	3
93	3	50	3	73	3	20	3
94	3	51	3	78	3	23	3
297	5	58	3	81	25	28	10
934	3	954	3	969	3	992	3
36	3	55	3	72	3	93	3
42	3	59	3	78	3	94	3
44	3	62	3	83	3	96	3
46	3	63	3	86	5		
52	3	67	3	91	3		

From the HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

The ECONOMIST. No. IX.

NO company is to me more entertaining or influctive, than that of a sensible, judicious farmer.—From men of liberal and polite education I often hear more refined and learned observations: But the observations of the former are drawn immediately from nature, with which his business leads him to converse, and therefore are better adapted to the real purposes of life. I lately spent an evening with my good friend *Sophron*. He is one of those methodical husbandmen, who always keep their affairs in order, calculate loss and gain, and thrive in their calling. Soon after I was seated, he presented me with a mug of excellent small beer. "It is a rule with me," says he, "to treat my friends with the best my house affords: But I never make a bustle when a friend comes in, by sending one boy this way, and another that, to get something for him to drink; nor do I trouble him with forty excuses, because I cannot give him something better, nor tell twenty lies to make him believe I never was taken unprepared before. To tell the truth, beer is now the price per drink of my family; and so I design it shall be until other liquors are cheaper. I have long since reduced my affairs to a system; for a farmer ought to have a system, as well as a politician. At the close of every year I compute the proceeds of my farm, and other resources; and adjust my expenditures, so that they shall come short of the revenue. I first requester a certain part of my income for necessaries: I then provide for contingencies, as sickness in my family, charity to the poor, and unforeseen losses: After that I make a reasonable allowance for conveniences, always taking care, that mere conveniences or luxuries, do not, through custom and habit, become necessaries: The surplus I add to the capital, which is thus gradually increasing. If the necessary expenses of my family are unexpectedly multiplied, I never take from the capital, or from the fund appropriated to increase the capital; but I draw upon the bank designed for conveniences; for *these* must always yield to necessaries. If the luxuries and ornaments of life are enhanced in their price, I moderate in the consumption of them. If they are very dear, I wholly dispense them, until the price falls. So that really it is nothing to me, or out of my pocket, whether they are cheap or dear. Ever since the Negro insurrection, West-India goods have been rising, and I have been retrenching in the use of them. The present price is so great, that I consider it, as a kind of prohibition. Spirits I place among the articles of medicine, to be used in only cases of sickness. I am determined to pay nothing toward defraying the expence of this Negro war. If blacks and whites will fight, they may settle the bill between themselves.—The misery and destruction of the human race, I lament as much as any man; but I please myself with the hope, that the present insurrection will on the whole be productive of more happiness, by discouraging the slave trade. I believe the time is coming, when we shall all be convinced, that a black and a copper colour, as well as our own, are entitled to the rights of humanity. I mean not, however to meddle with politicks; but steadily to pursue my own system, which I have hitherto found highly useful. A farmer, in his sphere, may be a kind of independent prince. But in order to that, he must live a little below his income, and distinguish between the necessaries, and the luxuries of life."

I went home ruminating on *Sophron's* system. I could not but approve it: But felt some doubts whether it were possible for me to introduce it. Rum I new, would raise the principal opposition. Against this I determined first to try my strength. If I could carry my point here, I had no doubt of compleat success. I examined my bottles, and found a pint and a half of rum. This I reserved for medicine—I ordered that there should be a constant supply of good beer, for which I immediately procured all necessary materials. I then gave notice, by proclamation, that no more rum was to be used in the family, during its high price, except in cases of sickness. There was a solemn silence.

Three days passed quietly. On the fourth morning *Joe Sling*, one of my hired men, was violently seized with the *gripes*: Two others began to wear a rueful countenance. I asked *Joe*, if he could think of any thing that would relieve him. He said, he had been used to such turns, and he always found rum to be efficacious. The case appeared to me serious. I expected half my family would be taken down before night. I called in the physician. He soon got a good knowledge of the case—He administered a brisk emetick, which was followed with two or three drastick pills. They had a wonderful effect. They wrought a radical cure in *Joe*, and, by a kind of sympathetick influence, cured all the rest. I have not heard a word about the cholick these six weeks; and my rum remains undiminished.—I shall succeed.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

MR. BARBER,

SOME time having elapsed since the publication of a certain piece under the respectable signature of *Hocus Pocus*, the author may, perhaps, triumph in his performance, and foolishly suppose that his not being answered, originated from the fear, rather than from the contempt of his satirical genius.

The author of *Hetchp tchuspts* is not so intoxicated with a fourth love for his offsys, as to regard the barking of every dog—or so unacquainted with human nature, as not to know, that the surest way to check satire, is to despise it.

Malice and envy are continually hurling their shafts at the most virtuous and honorary characters; the veil of secrecy is drawn over the names, and the veil of oblivion should be drawn over the writings of such contemptible fiends; who being deprived of reason, are deprived of good manners; and unable to appear great, are determined to appear ill natured.

I have read, the performance of *Hocus Pocus*, with that degree of pity which its weakness merits, and with that degree of contempt to which its impudence intitles it.—It appears to be the offspring of a snarling moment—when the author's passion prevailed over his reason, and unfortunately directed his shafts, where they never could be felt, but would rebound upon himself.—His imagination painted to his mind an author deceased whose annuities he feared, and his credulity led him to advertise for sale, those literary performances, which he had much better reserve for his own instruction. From his acquaintance with satanical opinions and his readiness to excite confusion, we immediately suppose him to be a satirical subject of satanical power—and were it not for the dullness of his brains and the insipidity of his wit, we should immediately reward him with the laurel of satirical merit.—But whoever, or whatever may be *Hocus Pocus*, whether of an human, or a diabolical nature is immaterial, his impudence and his ignorance is equally conspicuous, in decrying merit and in troubling the public.

If a scheme of senseless, in discovering the author of *Hetchpetchings*, is inconceivable, or rather imperceivable; he may not on his discovery, and no one will trouble him, for he may sink his tail in the sun, entertained with the applause of his manly abilities—or he may bark till he is tired, no one will notice, much less fear him—the more he barks, the more indifferent we are, for it is an infallible maxim—one that has reason for its foundation and age for its sanction, that a barking dog will never bite.

It is not the author of *Hetchpetchings*, that I defend—with his virtues and his vices I am equally unacquainted, but it is his essays, which have been the objects of weekly expectation—these, I defend. I defend them upon principles I am not ashamed to avow, and from which in defence neither satirists nor arguers shall ever frighten me. Essays which please and instruct have ever been rewarded with the applause of the learned, and the protection of the disinterested—Why then should *Hocus Pocus* be so highly offended at those of *Hetchpetchings*? which are famed for an elegance of diction and soundness of reasoning, that will ever coincide with the superiority of the public—But as that is the sweetest run, at which the birds have been picking, so to these are the most valuable performances, which have excited the envy of the vain, or which have been attacked by the weapons of satire.

Forcing wit from the head of dullness, is like extracting sugar from the oak—where there is nothing—nothing can be expected.—Had *Hocus Pocus* considered this, he would not have dressed his unfortunate child in a ludicrous garb, nor would he have thrown stones at the windows of another, when by it he endangered his own—however, it is not too late to retract, and *Hocus Pocus* having seen the fate of his first production, may for the future have the wisdom, not to intrude on the patience of the public, and the manners not to ridicule the productions of his superiors.

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Ditto after second Do.	517	3	
Ditto after third Ditto	468	3	
Ditto after fourth Do.	363		16
Ditto after fifth Do.	211		16
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Ditto after seventh Do.	755		16
Ditto after eighth Do.	910		16
Ditto after ninth Do.	196		16
Last drawn,	520	3	

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
4	3	28	3	459	3	688	3
5	3	9	3	65	3	93	3
6	5	14	3	66	3	97	3
7	3	16	3	67	3	98	3
8	3	19	3	68	3	99	3
11	3	20	3	71	3	703	3
13	3	23	3	76	3	11	5
16	3	27	3	80	3	18	3
18	3	32	3	81	3	20	3
19	3	34	3	83	3	21	3
20	3	37	3	95	3	22	3
25	3	39	3	96	3	23	5
27	3	43	3	97	3	26	3
29	3	45	3	500	3	27	3
30	3	48	3	1	3	31	3
32	3	50	10	2	3	33	3
33	3	61	3	4	3	35	3
34	3	62	3	6	5	37	3
39	3	65	3	7	50	48	5
42	25	69	3	8	3	54	3
44	3	71	3	10	3	56	3
45	3	73	3	14	3	61	3
48	3	77	3	15	3	62	3
56	3	84	3	16	3	68	3
58	3	88	5	17	3	71	3
60	3	94	3	18	3	72	3
61	3	95	3	20	3	75	3
62	3	96	5	24	3	78	5
68	3	97	3	33	3	80	3
70	3	98	3	37	3	81	5
72	3	301	3	45	3	87	3
74	3	6	3	48	3	89	3
75	3	8	3	49	3	90	5
78	3	10	3	50	3	91	3
79	3	12	5	51	3	92	3
83	3	13	3	53	3	94	5
84	3	15	3	56	5	95	3
86	3	16	3	63	3	800	3
89	3	18	3	68	3	1	3
91	3	19	3	69	3	4	3
93	3	21	3	72	3	12	3
94	3	23	10	77	3	14	3
96	3	27	3	78	3	15	3
98	3	28	3	80	3	16	3
104	3	39	3	82	5	19	3
7	3	42	3	83	3	23	3
9	3	44	3	85	3	24	3
16	3	47	3	90	3	30	3
17	200	48	3	94	3	31	3
20	3	51	3	602	3	33	3
23	3	53	3	4	3	34	3
29	3	59	3	6	3	35	3
30	3	68	3	9	3	43	3
31	3	76	5	15	3	46	3
32	3	77	3	19	3	47	3
35	3	97	3	21	3	49	3
36	3	403	3	24	3	52	3
37	3	4	3	26	3	54	3
43	5	5	3	28	3	70	3
44	50	7	3	31	3	74	10
56	3	11	3	36	3	80	3
57	3	12	3	40	3	82	3
59	3	13	3	41	3	84	3
68	3	17	3	43	3	85	3
69	3	18	3	45	3	89	3
71	3	22	3	47	3	93	3
73	3	25	3	49	3	94	5
74	3	26	3	52	3	95	3
75	3	29	5	60	3	99	3
76	3	38	3	61	3	902	3
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85	3	42	3	63	3	8	3
89	3	44	3	64	3	14	3
92	3	48	3	66	3	18	3
93	3	50	3	73	3	20	3
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AMICUS INGENIO.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 4.

THE Houſe took up the order of the day on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubject of the public debt and after having gone through the reſolutions as reported by the Committee of the whole, a Committee of five was appointed to bring in a bill or bills thereto.

On motion *Reſolved*, That the Preſident of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe the proper officers of the Executive, to lay before the Houſe ſuch papers of a public nature as are neceſſary for a due inveſtigation of the late of the expedition, under General St. Clair, and a committee appointed to accompany the Preſident therewith.

THURSDAY, *April* 5.

Mr. Secretary Lear, by order of the Preſident of the United States, returned the lately paſſed Bill *apportioning* —and together with it, delivered the following meſſage.—

UNITED STATES, *April* 4 1792.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE conſidered the act paſſed by the two houſes, entitled, "An act for an apportionment of Repreſentatives among ſeveral States, according to the firſt enumeration" and I return it to you. Houſe, wherein it originated, with the objections

1ſt—The Conſtitution has preſcribed, that Repreſentatives ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral States according to their reſpective numbers; and there is no one proportion or ratio which applied to the reſpective numbers of the States, will yield the number and apportionment of Repreſentatives propoſed by the bill.

2d,—The Conſtitution has alſo provided that the number of Repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every 30,000; which reſtriction is, by the context, and by fair conſtruction conſequence, to be applied to the ſeparate and reſpective numbers of the States; and the bill has allotted to eight of the States more than one for 30,000.

G. WASHINGTON.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That the objections made by the Preſident to the bill paſſed, be entered at large on the journals of the Houſe, and that to-morrow be appointed to conſider them.

The Houſe then *reſolved* itſelf into a committee of the whole, (Mr. B. Bourne in the chair) on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the ſubject of Ways and Means.

After ſome time ſpent in debate, the committee roſe, and reported progreſs.

FRIDAY, *April* 6.

Purſuant to the order of the day, the Houſe proceeded to re conſider the Repreſentation-Bill, together with the Preſident's objections to the ſame.

The Preſident's meſſage, and the bill being read—

On the queſtion, "*Will the Houſe on re conſideration, agree to paſs the Bill?*"—It paſſed in the negative—yeas 21—nays 35

Ordered That the Clerk do communicate the Senate with the proceedings of the Houſe, in conſequence of the Preſident's meſſage.

SATURDAY, *April*

The bill for appropriating a ſum not exceeding for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers was read twice, and taken up by the committee, of the whole; who, after making ſome amendment, roſe, and the chairman reported the bill accordingly.

The amendment was moved by Mr. Parker—which was to eſtabliſh two floating beacons in the Cheſapeak.

The amendment being agreed to by the Houſe, the bill was read a third time and paſſed.

A committee was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for the apportionment of repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates, at the ratio of one repreſentative for every perſons.

A bill was brought in, which was read twice, and made the order of the day on Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the Ways and Means—the committee agreed to ſundry reſolutions, which being reported to the Houſe, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill. Adjourned.

PARIS, January 24.

A LETTER written by Prince Philip of Lichtenſtein to the Emperor, is the ſubject of much converſation. This Prince is at Paris, and he informs the Emperor, that having adopted the ſyſtem of government which has been lately eſtabliſhed in France, he reſigns his rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the armies of the Empire, and that it is his intention to return no more to Vienna. He demands that the produce of his apanage be remitted him at Paris: it amounts to 24 millions of livres, or a million ſterling.

LONDON, February 14.

Mr. Robespierre, the ſon of the marſhal, lately pronounced, in the pariſh of Maubeuge, an eulogium on the valour and patriotiſm of Bernard a private in the third regiment of cavalry, who cloſed a long military career in the ſervice of his country. An officer preaching a funeral ſermon on a common ſoldier could not fail to be particularly ſtriking.

The trial of Mr. Hastings, it is ſuppoſed, will occupy fourteen days more in hearing; ſix days before the counſel and eight days after; when the Houſe of Peers are expected to deliver their ſolemn adjudication.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) April 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rogerſville, in the territory ſouth of the Ohio, to his friend in this town, dated April 9.

"A number of the Creeks, and all the Chickmagga Indians, have ſome days ſince declared war againſt the ſettlement of Cumberland—killed 22, and taken 2 priſoners. We are at a loſs to know whether they will turn out on our frontiers or not. One of the Shawaneſe has been lurking about the neighbourhood where I reſide for ſome time, and ſo ſhew their natural propenſity for barbarity) yeſterday, while I was attending general muſter an expreſs came to town with the melancholy news, of his having within fifteen miles of this place, killed and ſcalped three children—the father of them was chaſed a conſiderable diſtance; but eſcaped—the mother is ſuppoſed to have been taken priſoner. This day a party ſet off in purſuit of them. The people of Cumberland have ſent to the Governor for aſſiſtance.—The ravage thirſt for blood ſeems diffuſing itſelf generally. I fear the conſequences to us will be beyond conception great, and our army too late to redreſs the inexpreſſible ſufferings of helpleſs people."

BALTIMORE, May 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated March 31.

"The iſland of Jamaica has given a recent proof of juſtice, by the liberation of DOCARS, the black woman, of Connecticut, who was immediately reſtored to her liberty, by the Court at Kingſton, on the evidence of the young man, whom a ſociety of gentlemen here procured to be ſent there for that purpoſe, amidſt the acclamations of a great number of people attending the trial—and, I am told, ſhe has a proſpect of recovering three hundred pounds for wages due to her and damages for the detention. An inſtance is this of regard to juſtice, and the natural rights of mankind, which would never have been looked for from a ſeat of judgment in the United States, than from one in that iſland; but many of the people of theſe ſtates make a boaſt of their notions and value of liberty, when they mean only to aſſert it themſelves, and withhold it from others."

☞ A Species of baſe Coin, in imitation of Spaniſh mailed Dollars, of 1786 and 1789, being now in circulation here, the Public are cautioned to beware of them.

——Uncommon Vigilance is neceſſary, as Gentlemen of Know edge, Experience, and Circumſpection, have lately (in the Hurry of Buſineſs) received a Number of the above-mentioned Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

We hear that a Stockbridge Indian is arrived in town from Canada, with information that a general meeting is ſhortly to be held at French Creek, to conſult of two Sachems and two Warriors of each of the tribes of Indians now at variance with the United States.—The objects of this meeting are ſaid to be, to conſult on their general intereſts---the ſeveral deputies to lay before the meeting a ſtatement of cauſes of the exiſting hoſtilities, and finally to endeavor to bring about a treaty with the general government, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a permanent peace.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to his friend in Baltimore,

"The ſhip Catharine is juſt arrived, in ſix weeks, from London, by whom I have received a letter dated 5th March, which informs me, that the American Intercourſe Bill had had a ſecond reading in Parliament, and that no prohibition had taken place, except in reſpect to Jerſey and Guernſey.

MAY, 11.

Capt Brickhead, of the ſhip Louiſa, who arrived laſt Tueſday at Philadelphia, in 38 days from Marſeilles, brings diſagreeable accounts of the ſituation of the South of France.

An attack was expected from the united forces of the emigrant princes and thoſe of the King of Sardinia, an attack was wiſhed for, in hopes that ſuch an event would tend to bring about more unanimity among the friends of liberty and good order, and would ſerve to give more energy to the government. By his accounts it appears that when he left France, that kingdom was at the eve of a criſis; we hope it may ſerve firmly to eſtabliſh their politic happineſs, and diſpel the gloomy clouds of anarchy and confuſion that at times have obſcured the riſing ſun of their proſperity. The impending attack from the combination of hoſtile powers ſurrounding France, from Capt. Brickhead's accounts appears to have heated the mob to a pitch of (momentary we hope) frenzy ſcarcely credible.

Prodigious exceſſes have been committed about Marſeilles which will ſtain the annals of the kingdom. Women have been executed by the mob, for ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of the national forces, and, ſhocking to relate, their huſbands were their executioners. Nothing can be bought with ſilver: Aſſignats are the only medium of exchange:---This ſhows that the people, notwithſtanding the ſufferings unavoidably attendant on the preſent unſettled ſituation of affairs, are determined to co operate with the eſtabliſhed government, and muſt make the friends of the French and liberty, eaſy as to the iſſue of any attack from the emigrant Princes and their coadjutors.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, April, 7, 1792.

"For a fortnight paſt, the troubles have been every day getting worſe and worſe. There is a continual ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs here.—The women and children are obliged to fly every night on board the veſſels for refuge. All trade is totally ſtagnated, and nothing but cruelty and barbarity has gone forward.

"Sugar ſells at 14 dollars per 100lb. excluſive of duties, coperage, ſtrage, commiſſions, &c. and when you add to this the freight, inſurance, loſs in weight duties with you, &c. you will doubtleſs agree with me, that it is better to ſend the money back."

NEW-LONDON, May 17.

A fine breed of *Perſian Sheep* is raiſing in *Maryland* The original ſtock is owned by Mr. Gough. The Ram Lambs ſell for 20 dollars.

Doctor Prieſtly has been unanimouſly elected ſucceſſor to the late Doctor Price, and has commenced his miniſterial labors accordingly.

Laſt Friday two Indians belonging to Mohtauk, put off in a boat from this harbour for that place; and, being in liquor, were drowned.

BOSTON, May 10.

The Hon. George Leonard, Eſq; is choſen Repreſentative in Congreſs, for the Diſtrict of Briſtol, &c.

A New-York paper, received by laſt Evening's Mail, contains near two columns of accounts of the depredations of the Indians on the frontiers of Virginia and Pennſylvania.—Many of the inhabitants have been murdered—and numbers of cattle, horſes, ſheep, &c. ſtolen and killed.

There are letters in town, from the frontiers of the Union, which mention that the hoſtile Indians had made ſeveral attacks on the inhabitants—and that a party had been ordered by Gen. WILKINSON, to erect a new fort between fort Jefferſon and fort Waſhington.

Dr. WILLIS, the gentleman who recovered the King of Great-Britain from his inſanity, has been ſent for from Portugal, to reſtore the Queen from a like diſorder.—His fee is to be 20,000l. if ſucceſsful.

NEWPORT, May 21.

Advices from Nantucket mention the Arrival there of ſeveral Whalemen, from the Brazils; after ſucceſsful Voyages. They bring favourable Accounts of the Whalemen in general on that Coaſt.

The Preſident of the United States, with the Advice of the ſenate has appointed Tench Coxe, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Revenue.

On Thurſday the 10th Inſtant, the Preſident ſet out from Philadelphia for Mount Vernon.

The following Proclamation is copied from the St. Chriſtophers Royal Gazette, of April 12, 1792.

St. Chriſtopher,

(L. S.) By His Excellency William Woodly, Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in chief in and over all his Majeſty's Leward Charibbee Iſlands in America, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the ſame &c. &c, &c. WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by his Majeſty's Council, of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, that the ſaid Iſland is in great want of all kinds of Lumber and Proviſions for the common uſe of the Inhabitants thereof, I DO therefore BY Virtue of the Powers and Authorities to me granted by an Act entitled, "An Act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the Trade between the ſubjects of his Majeſty's Dominions, and the Inhabitants of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, and to render the Proviſions thereof more effectual," hereby permit and authorize the Importation of Lumber of any ſort, until the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing and of Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, and Ship Stuff, until the twentieth day of May next enſuing, and no longer, from any Iſland in theſe Seas under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Saint Chriſtopher, this 5th day of April, 1792.

WM. WOODLY.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOSEPH M. WOODYEAR, Secretary.

LATE WESTERN EXPEDITION.

The Congreſſional Committee of Inquiry thereon, reported at the cloſe of the late Seſſion. One Hundred Copies of it were ordered to be printed—and the Houſe agreed to take up the ſame early in the next Seſſion.—The committee conſiſted of Meſſrs. Giles, Steele, Mercer, Clarke, Findley and Vining———of whom Four, when choſen, conſidered as diſſatisfied with the Conduct of the Expedition.—After a Detail of Facts; the Report, contains the following Reſult in Subſtance; That the Failure of the Expedition was principally to be attributed to the Deficiency of the neceſſary articles of military Stores, &c. the Failure in the Quarter-maſter's Department, Failure of the Contractors and the Want of Experience and Diſcipline in the Army.

The Commander in Chief, General St. Clair is truly exonerated from all Blame or Imputation whatever.

DIED]—At Port au-Prince, on the 10th of April laſt, Capt. PHILIP MARTIN BOSS. He was a Gentleman of pleaſing Manners and amiable Morals, and his Death is ſincerely regretted by his numerous Relatives and Friends.

"*Death joins us to the great Majority.*"

—Mr. TIMOTHY ALLEN, Goldſmith, in the 79th Year of his Age.

—In England, JOHN Earl of *Bute*, aged 79; well known to *Americans* in '74 and '75.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 4.

THE House took up the order of the day on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the public debt and after having gone through the resolution as reported by the Committee of the whole, a Committee of five was appointed to bring in a bill in conformity thereto.

On motion *Resolved*, That the President of the United States, be requested to cause the proper officers of the executive, to lay before this House such papers of a public nature as are necessary for a due investigation of the failure of the expedition, under General St. Clair, and a committee appointed to acquaint the President therewith.

THURSDAY, *April* 5.

Mr. Secretary Lear, by order of the President of the United States, returned the repres'ntation Bill *unsigned* —and together with it, delivered the following message.—

UNITED STATES, *April* 4, 1792.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE maturely considered the act passed by the two houses, entitled, "An act for an apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the first enumeration;" and I return it to your House, wherein it originated, with the objections:——

1st—The Constitution has prescribed, that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers; and there is no one proportion or divisor which, applied to the respective numbers of the States, will yield the number and allottment of Representatives proposed by the bill.

2d,—The Constitution has also provided that the number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000; which restriction, is, by the context, and by fair and obvious construction, to be applied to the separate and respective numbers of the States; and the bill has allotted to eight of the States more than one for 30,000. G. WASHINGTON.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the objections made by the President to the above bill, be entered at large on the journals of the House, and that to-morrow be appointed to consider them.

The House then *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. B. Bourne in the chair) on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of Ways and Means.

After sometime spent in debate, the committee rose, and reported progress

FRIDAY, *April* 6.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House proceeded to re consider the Representation-Bill, together with the President's objections to the same.

The President's message, and the bill being read—

On the question, "*Will the House on re consideration, agree to pass the Bill?*—it passed in the negative—yeas 21—nays 35

Ordered That the Clerk do acquaint the Senate with the proceedings of the House, in consequence of the President's message.

SATURDAY, *April* 7.

The bill supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, was read twice, and taken up by the committee, of the whole; who, after making one amendment, rose, and the chairman reported the bill accordingly.

This amendment was moved by Mr. Packer—which was to establish two floating beacons in the Chesapeak.

The amendment being agreed to by the House, the bill was read a third time and passed.

A committee was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, at the ratio of one representative for every persons.

A bill was brought in, which was read twice, and made the order of the day on Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Ways and Means—the committee agreed to sundry resolutions, which being reported to the House, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill. Adjourned.

PARIS, January 24.

A LETTER written by Prince Philip of Lichtenstein to the Emperor, is the subject of much conversation. This Prince is at Paris, and he informs the Emperor, that having adopted the system of government which has been lately erected in France, he resigns his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the armies of the Empire, and that it is his intention to return no more to Vienna. He demands that the produce of his apanage be remitted him at Paris: it amounts to 24 millions of livres, or a million sterling

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LONDON, February 14.

Mr. Rochambeau, the son of the marshal, lately pronounced, in the parish of Maubeuge, an eulogium on the valour and patriotism of Bernard a private in the third regiment of cavalry, who closed a long military career in the service of his country. An officer preaching a funeral sermon on a common soldier could not fail to be particularly striking.

The trial of Mr. Hastings, it is supposed, will occupy fourteen days more in hearing; six days before the circuits and eight days after; when the House of Peers are expected to deliver their solemn adjudication.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) April 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rogersville, in the territory south of the Ohio, to his friend in this town, dated April 9.

"A number of the Creeks, and all the Chickmagga Indians, have some days since declared war against the settlement of Cumberland—killed 22, and taken 2 prisoners: We are at a loss to know whether they will turn out on our frontiers or not. One of the Shawanese has been lurking about the neighbourhood where I reside for some time, and (to shew their natural propensity for barbarism) yesterday, while I was attending general muster an express came to town with the melancholy news, of his having within fifteen miles of this place, killed and scalped three children—the father of them was chased a considerable distance; but escaped—the mother is supposed to have been taken prisoner. This day a party set off in pursuit of them. The people of Cumberland have sent to the Governor for assistance.—The savage thirst for blood seems diffusing itself generally. I fear the consequences to us will be beyond conception great, and our army too late to redress the inexpressible sufferings of helpless people."

BALTIMORE, May 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated March 31.

"The island of Jamaica has given a recent proof of justice, by the liberation of DOCARS, the black woman, of Connecticut, who was immediately restored to her liberty, by the Court at Kingston, on the evidence of the young man, whom a society of gentlemen here procured to be sent there for that purpose, amidst the acclamations of a great number of people attending the trial—and, I am told, she has a prospect of recovering three hundred pounds for wages due to her and damages for the detention. An instance is this of regard to justice, and the natural rights of mankind, which would rather have been looked for from a seat of judgment in the United States, than from one in that island; but many of the people of these states make a boast of their notions and value of liberty, when they mean only to possess it themselves, and withhold it from others."

☞ A Species of base Coin, in imitation of Spanish milled Dollars, of 1786 and 1789, being now in circulation here, the Public are cautioned to beware of them. ——Uncommon Vigilance is necessary, as Gentlemen of Knowledge, Experience, and Circumspection, have lately (in the Hurry of Business) received a Number of the above-mentioned Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

We hear that a Stockbridge Indian is arrived in town from Canada, with information that a general meeting is shortly to be held at French Creek, to consist of two Sachems and two Warriors of each of the tribes of Indians now at variance with the United States.—The objects of this meeting are said to be, to consult on their general interests---the several deputies to lay before the meeting a statement of causes of the existing hostilities, and finally to endeavor to bring about a treaty with the general government, for the purpose of establishing a permanent peace.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to his friend in Baltimore,

"The ship Catharine is just arrived, in six weeks, from London, by whom I have received a letter dated 5th March, which informs me, that the American Intercourse Bill had had a second reading in Parliament, and that no prohibition had taken place, except in respect to Jersey and Guernsey."

MAY, 11.

Capt Brickhead, of the ship Louisa, who arrived last Tuesday at Philadelphia, in 38 days from Marseilles, brings disagreeable accounts of the situation of the South of France.

An attack was expected from the united forces of the emigrant princes and those of the King of Sardina, an attack was wished for, in hopes that such an event would tend to bring about more unanimity among the friends of liberty and good order, and would serve to give more energy to the government. By his accounts it appears that when he left France, that kingdom was at the eve of a crisis; we hope it may serve firmly to establish their politic happiness, and dispel the gloomy clouds of anarchy end confusion that at times have obscured the rising sun of their prosperity. The impending attack from the combination of hostile powers surrounding France, from Capt. Brickhead's accounts appears to have heated the mob to a pitch of (momentary we hope) frenzy scarcely credible.

Prodigious excesses have been committed about Marseilles which will stain the annals of the kingdom. Women have been executed by the mob, for speaking disrespectfully of the national forces, and, shocking to relate, their husbands were their executioners. Nothing can be bought with silver: Assignats are the only medium of exchange:---This shews that the people, notwithstanding the sufferings unavoidably attendant on the present unsettled situation of affairs, are determined to co-operate with the established government, and must make the friends of the French and liberty, easy as to the issue of any attack from the emigrant Princes and their coadjutors.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, April, 7, 1792.

"For a fornight past, the troubles have been every day getting worse and worse. There is a continual scene of misery and distress here.—The women and children are obliged to fly every night on board the vessels for refuge. All trade is totally stagnated, and nothing but cruelty and barbarity has gone forward.

"Sugar sells at 14 dollars per 100lb. exclusive of duties, coperage, flitage, commissions, &c. and when you add to this the freight, insurance, loss in weight duties with you, &c. you will doubtless agree with me, that it is better to send the money back."

NEW-LONDON, May 17.

A fine breed of *Persian Sheep* is raising in *Maryland* The original stock is owned by Mr. Gough. The Ram Lambs sell for 20 dollars.

Doctor Priestly has been unanimously elected successor to the late Doctor Price, and has commenced his ministerial labors accordingly.

Last Friday two Indians belonging to Mohtauk, put off in a boat from this harbour for that place; and, being in liquor, were drowned.

BOSTON, May 10.

The Hon. George Leonard, Esq; is chosen Representative in Congress, for the District of Bristol, &c.

A New-York paper, received by last Evening's Mail, contains near two columns of accounts of the depredations of the Indians on the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania.—Many of the inhabitants have been murdered—and numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, &c. stolen and killed.

There are letters in town, from the frontiers of the Union, which mention that the hostile Indians had made several attacks on the inhabitants—and that a party had been ordered by Gen. WILKINSON, to erect a new fort between fort Jefferson and fort Washington.

Dr. WILLIS, the gentleman who recovered the King of Great-Britain from his insanity, has been sent for from Portugal, to restore the Queen from a like disorder.---His fee is to be 20,000l. if successful.

NEWPORT, May 21.

Advices from Nantucket mention the Arrival there of several Whalemen, from the Brazils; after successful Voyages. They bring favourable Accounts of the Whalemen in general on that Coast.

The President of the United States, with the Advice of the Senate has appointed Tench Coxe, Esq; Commissioner of the Revenue.

On Thursday the 10th Instant, the President set out from Philadelphia for Mount Vernon.

The following Proclamation is copied from the St. Christophers Royal Gazette, of April 12, 1792.

St. Christopher,

(L. S.) By His Excellency William Woodly, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in chief in and over all his Majesty's Leward Charibbee Islands in America, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same &c. &c, &c. WHEREAS it has been represented to me by his Majesty's Council, of the Island of St. Christopher, that the said Island is in great want of all kinds of Lumber and Provisions for the common use of the Inhabitants thereof, I DO therefore BY Virtue of the Powers and Authorities to me granted by an Act entitled, "An Act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the Trade between the subjects of his Majesty's Dominions, and the Inhabitants of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, and to render the Provisions thereof more effectual," hereby permit and authorize the Importation of Lumber of any sort, until the first day of August next ensuing and of Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, and Ship Stuff, until the twentieth day of May next ensuing, and no longer, from any Island in these Seas under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Saint Christopher, this 5th day of April, 1792.

WM. WOODLY.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOSEPH M. WOODYEAR, Secretary.

LATE WESTERN EXPEDITION.

The Congressional Committee of Inquiry thereon, reported at the Close of the late Session. One Hundred Copies of it were ordered to be printed—and the House agreed to take up the same early in the next Session.—The committee consisted of Messrs. Giles, Steele, Mercer, Clarke, Findley and Vining——of whom Four, when chosen, considered as dissatisfied with the Conduct of the Expedition.—After a Detail of Facts; the Report, contains the following Result in Substance; That the Failure of the Expedition was principally to be attributed to the Deficiency of the necessary articles of military Stores, &c. the Failure in the Quarter-master's Department, Failure of the Contractors and the Want of Experience and Discipline in the Army.

The Commander in Chief, General St. Clair is truly exonerated from all Blame or Imputation whatever.

DIED]—At Port-au-Prince, on the 10th of April last, Capt. PHILIP MARTIN BOSS. He was a Gentleman of pleasing Manners and amiable Morals, and his Death is sincerely regretted by his numerous Relatives and Friends.

"*Death joins us to the great Majority.*"

—Mr. TIMOTHY ALLEN, Goldsmith, in the 79th Year of his Age.

—In England, JOHN Earl of *Bute*, aged 79; well known to *Americans* in '74 and '75.

Important Advices from Europe

per the General Warren, *Capt.* Whellen, *arrived at* Boston *from* Ireland *on Thursday last.*

LONDON, March 12.

DEATH of the EMPEROR of GERMANY.

On Saturday night, at eleven o'clock Lord GRENVILLE received a dispatch from his Majesty's Minister at Vienna, acquainting him with the sudden death of the Emperor of Germany.

His illness was of thirty-six hours duration. He swelled an to enormous degree, and the malady bid defiance to all medical aid. His bowels literally burst.

He was born on the 5th of May, 1747, and by his Empress Maria Louisa, Infanta of Spain, who was born May 24 1745, had 21 children.

The late Emperor is succeeded in the titles and estates as King of Hungary and Bohemia, by his eldest son the Archduke Francis.

This unexpected event undoubtedly arrests for a time, if it does not totally demonish the plan of the Royal concert. Leopold did not succeed in his attempt to procure his eldest son to be elected King of the Romans; and consequently, by the laws of the Empire, a considerable time will elapse before there is a new Emperor. All this delay is favourable to France, as the season for action will pass over, and even the Courts may tire in furnishing the Emigrants with supplies to be wasted in idleness.

Letters from Vienna, of the 5th of March mention, that the new King of Hungary has given orders to all the regiments that were marching to stop proceeding, and he has at the same time declared, that he would have no concern in the disturbances of France, in which the Emperor only interposed as Chief of the Empire.

REVOLUTION in the CABINET of SPAIN.

March 19 Yesterday Ministers received an express from Lord St. Heen's at Madrid, informing them that on the 27th ultimo, the Prime Minister, Monsieur Florida Blanca, was arrested by order of the King, a seal was put on all his papers, and he was afterwards exiled. M. D'Aranda, who was heretofore Ambassador at the Court of France, is appointed Minister in the room of Florida Blanca.

This change in the Spanish Councils has no relation to exterior politicks. Certain intrigues in the Court, in which Monsieur Florida Blanca acted as the Cabinet of Spain, was unealonably discovered, and his overthrow is complete.

What political system M. D'Aranda may favour, we know not. It is highly probable, however, that the question now at flue between the Courts of London and Madrid must be begun again *de novo.*

CAPTURE of SERINGAPATAM.

March 23—24. After this paper went to press, we received information that an Express, over land, from India, had arrived at the India House this day.

The intelligence is reported to be that our army had taken Seringapatam, by storm, on the 15th of November.

The loss on our part is stated to have been 400 Europeans and 7000 natives—General Meadows killed and Lord Cornwallis wounded. *London Star.*

BOSTON, May 19.

A vessel arrived at Salem yesterday from France. The Captain informs that the news of the death of the Emperor had had considerable effect to abate the fears of the citizens of France, of an invasion; and that the immediate consequence was an appreciation of *Assignats* 10 per cent. This money had depreciated near 40 per cent.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, May 19.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Abigail, Cranston,	New-York
— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
— Lydia, Gardner,	Nantucket
— Dove, Smith,	Alexandria
— Polly, Reed,	Wilmington
— Dolphin, Lock,	Pleasant River
— Good Intent, Akin,	Boston
— Betty, Langley,	Philadelphia
— Sally, Perry,	Burnstable
— Federal, Earl,	Narawgreagus
— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
CLEARED,	*for*
Schooner Providence, Andrews,	New-York
Sloop Lydia, Gardner,	Providence
— Good Intent, Dennis,	Cape-Francois
— Susanna, Gladding,	Philadelphia
Schooner Betty, Martin,	Portland
Sloop Adventure, Luther,	Charleston
— Fancy, Wing,	North-Carolina
— Neptune, Gardner,	Camden

☞ *The Drawing of the First Class of* Narraganset St. Paul's Church Lottery *is postponed till the* 25*th of* June *next—on said Day, the Public may depend that the Drawing will positively commence.*

TO BE SOLD,

A few Barrels of Beef of an excellent Quality, packed in Salt Petre.—Inquire of STEPHEN PEIRCE.

Newport May 7, 1792.

Fresh Importation of Goods.

To be Sold reasonable for Cash, at the new Store of

Benjamin Brenton,

In the Main Street, opposite the House of SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq;—Among which are the following Articles:

JAMAICA Spirits; Windward Island Rum; Old Conjac Brandy; Madeira, Sherry, and Tenerisse Wines; excellent Honey by the middle or large Quantity; Sugars; Hyson, Sushong and Bohea Teas; London Porter; Flour; Rice; Pepper; Allspice; Ginger; Redwood; Logwood; Copperas; Arsenic; Venetian Pedlars; China; an Assortment of Dry Goods; Queen's and Glass Ware; Raisins by the Cask; Sweet Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 21, 1792.

Joseph Freeborn

TAKES this Method to inform his Friends and Customers and the Public in general, that he is about carrying on the FANNING and CURRYING Business in all its Parts, with that Care and Attention that becomes a Workman, and with as much Despatch as the Nature of the Trade will admit. He returns his sincere Thanks to his old Customers for their former Favours, and flatters himself with a Hope of their prefering Custom—the greatest Attention shall be paid to their Commands, and the favours thankfully received. He will give Cash for Hides and Skins of all Kinds, or he will tan and curry a Calf skin for Three Shillings, or Three and Sixpence, Produce, and Hides of all Kinds as cheap as are done in the Place, which he conceives is as low as are done for Thirty Miles round. His Yard is that noted Place near the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting House.

Newport, May 15, 1792.

State of *Rhode-Island*, &c.

May 7th, 1792.

THE Creditors of Joseph Sisson, of Little-Compton, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the third Monday of June next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition praying for the Term of Five Years to be protected from Law Processes, or for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, should not be granted.

Witness,

H. SHERBURNE, Dep. Sec'ry.

KAY's ACADEMY

SOLICITS the Patronage of the Public in general, and of those in particular, who are more immediately connected with the benevolent Intentions of its charitable Institution. At this School, the most unremitting Attention will be paid as well to guard the Morals, as to expedite the Proficiency of the Students (whether young Gentlemen or Ladies) in human Learning; which will consist in Reading, at Twelve Shillings per Quarter; Reading and Writing, at the same;—Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, at Fifteen Shillings; and the Latin and Greek Languages at Eighteen Shillings; Geography, Geometry, the Use of the Globes, Dialing, Algebra, Plane and Spheric Trigonometry, Book keeping, Navigation, together with various other Branches of mathematical and philosophical Knowledge, on reasonable Terms. By

WILLIAM SMITH, A.M.

Rect. Tr. Ch. Newport.

Newport, 11th May, 1792.

N B School commences on Monday the 14th inst. in Mrs. *Penrose's* (late Mrs. *Cowley's*) large Room.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A House and Lot lately occupied by Captain Joseph Warren, next Door to the Widow Rodman's, on Easton's Point. Inquire of

STEPHEN AYRAULT.

Newport, May 12, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of WILLIAM REDWOOD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, That by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c. at their session the first Wednesday in May, Instant, the Commission for receiving the Claims to said Estate is revived, and the Time for receiving the same lengthened out to Six Months from the rising of the General Assembly.—We shall therefore as Commissioners upon said Estate be ready at our own Dwelling Houses in Newport, at any Time during the said Six Months to receive the Claims of said Creditors for Examination, &c.

V. WIGHTMAN, } Commissioners upon
JOHN TOWNSEND, } said Estate.

Newport, May 12, 1792.

LAST CLASS.

Second Congregational Church LOTTERY,

CLASS **F.**

To consist of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars;
450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
3	of	100	are	300
4		25		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360
First Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of				50
Last Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of				50

Tickets of Two Dollars, shall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Tickets of One Dollar, shall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed gratuitously given to the Society.

This Class will be drawn, *without any reserve*, on the 28th Day of *June* next, and the Prizes paid by Mr. *Thomas Rumreill*, immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

Just published, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON,

At the Post Office, Newport, by the Dozen or single,

REGULATIONS for the ORDER and DISCIPLINE of the TROOPS of the UNITED STATES. Compiled by FREDERICK WILLIAM STEUBEN, Inspector-General of the Army of the United States.

☞ *To which is affixed a well engraved* PLATE, *describing the formation of a* REGIMENT, *in* ONE, *and in* TWO *Battalions—of a* COMPANY, *in the Line—advancing, and retiring—with the proper Posts of the Field—commissioned and non-commissioned Officers.—In this Plate, various Errors, which have appeared in others, are corrected.*

*** The aforementioned Pamphlets are printed on good Paper, with a handsome Type, cast at Philadelphia,—and, as the Editor has been at some Expence to adapt it to the Use of the Militia, he hopes it will have the Preference of any other Edition.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

Providence, July 9, 1791.

AS the different Manners in which the MILITIA of this State are exercised in different Towns must necessarily create Confusion, therefore, until further Orders of the General Assembly, His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Esq; Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, recommends to the General, Field and Commissioned Officers, in exercising and disciplining the *Militia*, to conform strictly to the Mode ordered by Congress in 1779, which was compiled by Baron *Steuben*, and published under the Title of *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.* By his Excellency's Command,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

PEARNOUGHT

WILL cover this Season, at the Subscriber's Stable at Howland's Ferry, in Portsmouth; the Price will be Twenty Shillings by the Season, and a Guinea for a warranted Colt. The Mares coming from the Main will be ferried Gratis.

PEARNOUGHT is a beautiful bay, full Fifteen Hands high, Fifteen Sixteenths Blood, and for Point equal to any Horse in the United States. Sired by the noted bay Molton, grandsired by the Wildair, and his Dam was an elegant Mare sired by the True Briton.—His Colts have in general proved large, elegant, and of much speed.

TILLINGHAST ALMY.

Portsmouth, May 5, 1792.

THE Drawing of the *Narraganset Pier Wharf Lottery* being given up—those Persons who purchased Tickets are requested to call on the Managers and receive their Money.

South Kingstown, May 4, 1792.

Those Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, whose Accounts have been more than 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

Important Advices from Europe

per the General Warren, *Capt.* Whellen, *arrived at* Bolton *from* Ireland *on Thurſday laſt.*

LONDON, March 12.

DEATH of the EMPEROR of GERMANY.

On Saturday night, at eleven o'clock Lord GRENVILLE received a diſpatch from his Majeſty's Miniſter at Vienna, acquainting him with the ſudden death of the Emperor of Germany.

His illneſs was of thirty-ſix hours duration. He ſwelled ſo to enormous degree, and the malady bid defiance to all medical aid. His bowels literally burſt.

He was born on the 5th of May, 1747, and by his Empreſs Maria Louiſa, Infanta of Spain, who was born May 24, 1745, had 11 children.

The late Emperor is ſucceeded in the titles and eſtates as King of Hungary and Bohemia, by his eldeſt ſon the Archduke Francis.

This unexpected event undoubtedly arreſts for a time, if it does not totally demoliſh the plan of the Royal concert. Leopold did not ſucceed in his attempt to procure his eldeſt ſon to be elected King of the Romans; and conſequently, by the laws of the Empire, a conſiderable time will elapſe before there is a new Emperor. All this delay is favourable to France, as the ſeaſon for action will paſs over, and even the Courts may tire in furniſhing the Emigrants with ſupplies to be waſted in idleneſs.

Letters from Vienna, of the 5th of March mention, that the new King of Hungary has given orders to all the regiments that were marching to ſtop proceeding, and he has at the ſame time declared, that he would have no concern in the diſturbances of France, in which the Emperor only interpoſed as Chief of the Empire.

REVOLUTION in the CABINET of SPAIN.

March 19 Yeſterday Miniſters received an expreſs from Lord St. Helen's at Madrid, informing them that on the 27th ultimo, the Prime Miniſter, Monſieur Florida Blanca, was arreſted by order of the King, a ſeal was put on all his papers, and he was afterwards exiled. M. D'Aranda, who was heretofore Ambaſſador at the Court of France, is appointed Miniſter in the room of Florida Blanca.

This change in the Spaniſh Councils has no relation to exterior politics. Certain intrigues in the Court, in which Monſieur Florida Blanca acted as the Calonne of Spain, was unreaſonably diſcovered, and his overthrow is complete.

What political ſyſtem M. D'Aranda may favour, we know not. It is highly probable, however, that the queſtion now at iſſue between the Courts of London and Madrid muſt be begun again *de novo*.

CAPTURE of SERINGAPATAM.

March 23—24 After this paper went to preſs, we received information that an Expreſs, over land, from India, had arrived at the India-Houſe this day.

The intelligence is reported to be that our army had taken Seringapatam, by ſtorm, on the 15th of November.

The loſs on our part is ſtated to have been 400 Europeans and 7000 natives—General Meadows killed and Lord Cornwallis wounded. *London Star.*

BOSTON, May 19.

A veſſel arrived at Salem yeſterday from France. The Captain informs, that the news of the death of the Emperor had had conſiderable effect to abate the fears of the citizens of France, of an invaſion; and that the immediate conſequence was an appreciation of *Aſſignats* 10 per cent. This money had depreciated near 40 per cent.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, May 19.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Abigail, Cranſton,	New-York
— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Ditto
— Lydia, Gardiner,	Nantucket
— Dove, Smith,	Alexandria
— Polly, Reed,	Wilmington
— Dolphin, Lock,	Pleaſant River
— Good Intent, Akin,	Boſton
— Betſy, Langley,	Philadelphia
— Sally, Perry,	Barnſtable
— Federal, Earl,	Narawgreagus
— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
CLEARED,	*for*
Schooner Providence, Andrews,	New-York
Sloop Lydia, Gardner,	Providence
— Good Intent, Dennis,	Cape-Francois
— Suſanna, Gladding,	Philadelphia
Schooner Betſy, Martin,	Portland
Sloop Adventure, Luther,	Charleſton
— Fancy, Wing,	North-Carolina
— Neptune, Gardner,	Camden

☞ *The Drawing of the Firſt Claſs of* Narraganſet St. Paul's Church Lottery *is poſtponed till the 25th of* June *next—on ſaid Day, the Public may depend that the Drawing will poſitively commence.*

TO BE SOLD,

A few Barrels of Beef of an excellent Quality, packed in Salt Petre.—Inquire of STEPHEN PEIRCE.

Newport May 7, 1792.

Freſh Importation of Goods.

To be Sold reaſonable for Caſh, at the new Store of

Benjamin Brenton,

In the Main Street, oppoſite the Houſe of SAMUEL FOWLER, Eſq;—Among which are the following Articles:

JAMAICA Spirits; Windward Iſland Rum; Old Coniac Brandy; Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines; excellent Honey by the ſmall or large Quantity; Sugars; Hyſon, Suſhong and Bohea Teas; London Porter; Flour; Rice; Pepper; Allpice; Ginger; Redwood; Logwood; Copperas; Allum; Vitrol; Indigo; China; an Aſſortment of Dry Goods; Queen's and Glaſs Ware; Raiſins by the Caſk; Sweet Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 21, 1792.

Joſeph Freeborn

TAKES this Method to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he is about carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING Buſineſs in all its Parts, with that Care and Attention that becomes a Workman, and with as much Deſpatch as the Nature of the Trade will admit. He returns his ſincere Thanks to his old Cuſtomers for their former Favours, and flatters himſelf with a Hope of their preſent Cuſtom---the ſtricteſt Attention ſhall be paid to their Commands, and the ſmalleſt Favours cheerfully received. He will give Caſh for Hides and Skins of all Kinds, or he will tan and curry a Calf-ſkin for Three Shillings, or Three and Sixpence, Produce, and Hides of all Kinds as cheap as are done in the Place, which he conceives is as low as are done for Thirty Miles round. His Yard is that noted Place near the Rev. Mr. Thurſton's Meeting Houſe.

Newport, May 15, 1792.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

May 7th, 1792.

THE Creditors of Joſeph Siſſion, of Little-Compton, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the third Monday of June next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why his Petition praying for the Term of Five Years to be protected from Law Proceſſes, or for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs,

H. SHERBURNE, Dep. Sec'ry.

KAY's ACADEMY

SOLICITS the Patronage of the Public in general, and of thoſe in particular, who are more immediately connected with the benevolent Intentions of its charitable Inſtitutor. At this School, the moſt unremitting Attention will be paid as well to guard the Morals, as to expedite the Proficiency of the Students (whether young Gentlemen or Ladies) in human Learning; which will conſiſt in Reading, at Twelve Shillings per Quarter; Reading and Writing, at the ſame;—Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, at Fifteen Shillings; and the Latin and Greek Languages at Eighteen Shillings; Geography, Geometry, the Uſe of the Globes, Dialing, Algebra, Plane and Spheric Trigonometry, Book keeping, Navigation, together with various other Branches of mathematical and philoſophical Knowledge, on reaſonable Terms. By

WILLIAM SMITH, A.M.
Rect. Tr. Ch. Newport.

Newport, 11th May, 1792.

N. B. School commences on Monday the 14th inſt. in Mrs. *Penroſe*'s (late Mrs. *Cowley*'s) large Room.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A Houſe and Lot lately occupied by Captain Joſeph Warren, next Door to the Widow Rodman's, on Eaſton's Point. Inquire of STEPHEN AYRAULT.

Newport, May 12, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Eſtate of WILLIAM REDWOOD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, That by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion the firſt Wedneſday in May, Inſtant, the Commiſſion for receiving the Claims to ſaid Eſtate is revived, and the Time for receiving the ſame lengthened out to Six Months from the riſing of the General Aſſembly.—We ſhall therefore as Commiſſioners upon ſaid Eſtate be ready at our own Dwelling Houſes in Newport, at any Time during the ſaid Six Months to receive the Claims of ſaid Creditors for Examination, &c.

V. WIGHTMAN, } Commiſſioners up-
JOHN TOWNSEND, } on ſaid Eſtate.

Newport, May 12, 1792.

LAST CLASS.

Second Congregational Church LOTTERY,

CLASS F.

To conſiſt of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars;
450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
3	of	100	are	300
4		25		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360
First Number drawn, if a Prize, ſhall be entitled to a further Sum of				50
Laſt Number drawn, if a Prize, ſhall be entitled to a further Sum of				50

Tickets of Two Dollars, ſhall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn againſt its Number, without any Deduction.

Tickets of One Dollar, ſhall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn againſt its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the Society.

This Claſs will be drawn, *without any reſerve*, on the 28th Day of *June* next, and the Prizes paid by Mr. *Thomas Rumreill*, immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JACOB RICHARDSON,

At the Poſt-Office, Newport, by the Dozen or ſingle,

REGULATIONS for the ORDER and DISCIPLINE of the TROOPS of the UNITED STATES. Compiled by FREDERICK WILLIAM STEUBEN, Inſpector-General of the Army of the United States.

☞ *To which is affixed a well-engraved PLATE, deſcribing the Formation of a* REGIMENT, *in* ONE, *and in* TWO *Battalions—of a* COMPANY, *in the Line—advancing, and retiring—with the proper Poſts of the Field—commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned Officers.—In this Plate, various Errors, which have appeared in others, are corrected.*

*** The aforementioned Pamphlets are printed on good Paper, with a handſome Type, caſt at Philadelphia,—and, as the Editor has been at ſome Expence to adapt it to the Uſe of the Militia, he hopes it will have the Preference of any other Edition.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

Providence, July 9, 1791.

AS the different Manners in which the MILITIA of this State are exerciſed in different Towns muſt neceſſarily create Confuſion, therefore, until further Orders of the General Aſſembly, His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Eſq; Governor, Captain General and Comander in Chief, recommends to the General, Field and Commiſſioned Officers, in exerciſing and diſciplining the *Militia*, to conform ſtrictly to the Mode ordered by Congreſs in 1779, which was compiled by Baron *Steuben*, and publiſhed under the Title of *Regulations for the Order and Diſcipline of the Troops of the United States.* By his Excellency's Command,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

FEARNOUGHT

WILL cover this Seaſon, at the Subſcriber's Stable at Howland's Ferry, in Portſmouth; the Price will be Twenty Shillings by the Seaſon, and a Guinea for a warranted Colt. The Mares coming from the Main will be ferried Gratis.

FEARNOUGHT is a beautiful bay, full Fifteen Hands high, Fifteen Sixteenths Blood, and for Point equal to any Horſe in the United States. Sired by the noted bay Molton, grandſired by the Wildair, and his Dam was an elegant Mare ſired by the True Briton.—His Colts have in general proved large, elegant, and of much ſpeed.

TILLINGHAST ALMY.

Portſmouth, May 5, 1792.

THE Drawing of the *Narraganſet Pier Wharf Lottery* being given up—thoſe Perſons who purchaſed Tickets are requeſted to call on the Managers and receive their Money.

South-Kingſtown, May 4, 1792.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, whoſe Accounts have been more than 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

From a Liverpool Paper.

ADVICE TO THE VEILED LADIES.

TO Down derry down now I'll ſing a new ſong,
To that good old tune a great many belong;
A Faſhion it's meant to expoſe that prevails,
I hope to offend neither Females nor Males
Derry down.

Ye Fair, to whom Nature has given a Face,
A beautiful form, a fine perſon to grace,
To you now I write, ſo attend to my ſong,
I'll praiſe you when right, & condemn you when wrong.

The Men for the Women, the Women for Men
Were form'd, and each party pronounced an Amen,
No longer, ye Fair! then your faces conceal,
But draw up your ſcenes, and your beauty reveal.

Your curtains the Bachelors highly provoke,
It's hard they ſhould purchaſe a Pig in a Poke;
Perhaps that each day this bad Faſhion you uſe,
A Lover, that might be a Huſband, you loſe.

Then pray to a Huſband the preference give,
Or ſtay behind curtains as long as you live:
Whenever a Lady deep veiled you find,
A face not worth ſeeing is ſurely behind.

But, Ladies! pray take my advice, and forbear
To cover a face that is comely and fair;
When bad, I this notion ſhall always embrace,
That Roſes and Lillies are not in that face.

The Nymph at the Faſh-Bones ſet veil'd to the waiſt,
A charming, Burleſque on the preſent vile taſte;
To hide her *fineſt face* ſhe was much in the right,
She knew that the Veil was the handſomer ſight.

The Women with Beauty and Modeſty bleſt,
Without Veil, or Curtain, look always the beſt;
Let vice hide her Face, and be covered with ſhame,
Let Virtue unveil, and be proud of her name!

Attend to the ſequel. A ſecret good prayer,
Is always accepted, the ſcriptures declare;
"Then thoſe who love Veils be ſtill veil'd all their lives,
"Like Nuns may they die veiled, and never be Wives!"

From a late London Paper.

A WIFE FOR THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

She muſt have the Marchioneſs of Buckingham's *Eyes*,
The Ducheſs of Rutland's *Mouth*,
Lady Melbourne's *Smile*,
The Ducheſs of Devonſhire's *Teeth*,
Lady Glenbervie's *Hair*,
Mrs. Anderſon's *Neck*,
Perdita Auguſta's *Shoulders*,
Lady Caroline Capel's *Shape*,
Lady Glenbervie's *Arm*,
Lady Elizabeth Lennox's *Size*,
Lady Lincoln's *Foot*,
Mrs Walpole's Skill on the *Harp*,
Lady Anne Lindſay's Art in the *Song*,
Miſs Thynne's perfection in the *Pencil*,
Miſs Duncan's Touch on the *Organ*,
Lady Sutton's *Dignity*,
Miſs Beaſley's Baby's *Face*,
Miſs Townſhend's middle *Finger*,
Lady Kearney's *Eſprit*,
Lady Strathallan's *Taſte* in Dreſs,
Lady C. Lenox Gordon's *Grace* in Dancing,
Lady Buſhby's *Voice*,
Madame Crudeſtone's *Good Senſe* and *that inſeparable*—And a Pair of Wings,
Miſs Scott's *Lungs*.

When a Lady has all accompliſhments and qualifications aforeſaid united in one perſon, ſhe muſt be made a Ducheſs by the handſomeſt man in England.

Extract from PAYNE's Rights of Man.

THERE is a fragile idea, which, if it ſtrikes rightly upon the mind either in a legal or a religious form, will prevent any man, or any body of men, of any government, going wrong on the ſubject of Religion: which is, that before any human inſtitutions of government was known in the world, there exiſted, I may ſo expreſs it, a compact between God and Man from the beginning of time, and that as the relation and condition which man in his *individual perſon* ſtands in towards his Maker cannot be changed or any ways altered by any human laws or human authority, that religious devotion, which is a part of this compact, cannot ſo much as be made a ſubject of human laws; and that all laws muſt conform themſelves to this prior exiſting compact, and not aſſume to make the compact conform to the laws, which beſides being human, are ſubſequent thereto.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of EDWARD JONES, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, we hereby give Notice to thoſe who have Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate to exhibit them to us, at either of our reſpective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time. NICHOLAS WEBSTER,
JOHN GRIMES.

Newport, May 8, 1792.

An excellent and complete Aſſortment of choice

Engliſh Goods,

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Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Cuſtomers for paſt Favours—and flatter themſelves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to ſell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel—Indian Corn and Rye, per Buſhel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Caſk,
New England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
About 100 Barrels of Monhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fiſh Barrels,

Alſo two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of Iron Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

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He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Benoni Peckham,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, That he has received a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhings and Curls in the neweſt Faſhion—Alſo Cues and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair. He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs to merit their future Favours.

RANAWAY from me the Subſcriber, a Negro Woman, Named Kate Grealy; ſhe was formerly the Property of John Grealy, Eſq; aged about 22 Years, with a young Child 3 Weeks old, both of the Mulatto Kind. Said Wench I bought on the 13th January, at Public Sale of the Sheriff of this County—Who was Sold by ſaid Sheriff for Theft, for Houſe breaking and Shoplifting, and Lawfully Convicted by a Court of Juſtice in this Town, and as I have Good Reaſon to ſuppoſe that Tom Robinſon, Ben Hadden, and Will Langly, were and have been her adviſers to deſert from my Service; I therefore Forbid any Perſon Harbouring, Secreting or Imploying ſaid Wench on any Account or Pretence Whatever, any Perſon that will apprehend & Secure ſaid Wench where ſhe may be delivered to her Proper Owner, ſhall be Handſomely Rewarded and all reaſonable Coſts paid by

BENJ. PECKHAM.

Newport, May 12, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of HENRY GARDNER, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment as ſoon as poſſible, to

FREDERICK GARDNER, Executor.

South-Kingſtown, May 7, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE, LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes,			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PEIRCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, in the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 30, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the firſt Day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following poſt Roads in

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE-ISLAND.

1. From Boſton to Taunton, once a Week—The Mail to leave Boſton on Thurſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.—*Returning*, to leave Taunton on Tueſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive in Boſton by 4 in the Afternoon.

2. From Taunton through Warren and Briſtol to Newport once a Week. The Mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at Newport on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave Newport on Monday by 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

3. From Taunton to New Bedford, once a Week—The Mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at New-Bedford on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave New Bedford on Monday by 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

4. Perſons offering Propoſals for carrying theſe Mails (No. 1, 2, 3,) will be pleaſed to ſtate the Terms on which they will carry the Mail from Boſton, through Taunton to Newport—and the Mail from Boſton through Taunton to New-Bedford, and back to Boſton, at the Times aboven enjoined.

5. From Providence to Worceſter, once a Week—The Mail to leave Providence on Wedneſday by 6 o' Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Worceſter by 6 in the Evening.——*Returning*, to leave Worceſter on Monday, by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by 6 in the Evening.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it ſhould appear that any other Times for the Arrival and Departure of the Mails would be more convenient and uſeful than thoſe above propoſed, Alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every Hour's Delay in arriving after the Times preſcribed in any Contract, the Contractor to forfeit One Dollar: And for the Non performance of a Trip, double the Sum which the Value of one Trip ſhall bear to the Value of the whole Number of Trips to be performed.

3. The Contracts to continue in Force until the firſt Day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

RUNAWAY from the Subſcriber on the 28th Inſt. a Negro Man named GEORGE, ſuppoſed to be ſeduced by a black Wench he kept with, and has left an aged Maſter, a Wife and Daughter, all blacks, who are in good Credit; he had on when he went away a grey Coating outſide Jacket and Trowſers, had a remarkable Thing on the Back of his Neck, is better than 5 Feet high. Whoever will ſecure him, or bring him to his Maſter, ſhall be well rewarded and all neceſſary Charges paid by

JOHN SLOCUM.

N. B All Maſters of Veſſels and others are *ſtrictly* forbid harbouring or carrying him off at their Peril.

Middletown, April 30, 1792.

From a Liverpool Paper.

ADVICE TO THE VEILED LADIES.

TO Down derry down now I'll ſing a new ſong,
To that good old tune a great many belong;
A Faſhion it's meant to expoſe that prevails,
I hope to offend neither Females nor Males
Derry down.

Ye Fair, to whom Nature has given a Face,
A beautiful form, a fine perſon to grace,
To you now I write, ſo attend to my ſong,
I'll praiſe you when right, & condemn you when wrong.

The Men for the Women, the Women for Men
Were form'd, and each party pronounc'd an Amen,
No longer, ye Fair! then your faces conceal,
But draw up your ſcenes, and your beauty reveal.

Your curtains the Bachelors highly provoke,
It's hard they ſhould purchaſe a Pig in a Poke;
Perhaps that each day this bad faſhion you uſe,
A Lover, that might be a Huſband, you loſe.

Than pray to a Huſband the preference give,
Or ſtay behind curtains as long as you live:
Whenever a Lady deep veiled you find,
A face not worth ſeeing is ſurely behind.

But, Ladies! pray take my advice, and forbear
To cover a face that is comely and fair;
When bid, I this notion ſhall always embrace,
That Roſes and Lillies are not in that face.

The Nymph at the Faſh-ſtones ſat veil'd to the waiſt,
A charming Burleſque on the preſent vile taſte;
To hide her *ſweet face* ſhe was much in the right,
She knew that the Veil was the handſomer ſight.

The Women with Beauty and Modeſty bleſt,
Without Veil, or Curtain, look always the beſt;
Let vice hide her Face, and be covered with ſhame,
Let Virtue unveil, and be proud of her name!

Attend to the ſequel. A fervent good prayer,
Is always accepted, the ſcriptures declare:
"May thoſe who love Veils be ſtill veil'd all their lives,
"Like Nuns may they die veil'd, and never be Wives!"

From a late London Paper.

A WIFE FOR THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

She muſt have the Marchioneſs of Buckingham's *Eyes*,
The Dutcheſs of Rutland's *Mouth*,
Lady Melbourne's *Smile*,
The Dutcheſs of Devonſhire's *Teeth*,
Lady Glendore's *Hair*,
Mrs. Anderſon's *Neck*,
Princeſs Auguſta's *Shoulders*,
Lady Caroline Spencer's *Shape*,
Lady Glendore's *Arm*,
Lady Elizabeth Lambert's *Size*,
Lady Lincoln's *Foot*,
Mrs. Walpole's ſkill on the *Harp*,
Lady Ann Lindſay's art in the *Song*,
Miſs Thynne's perfection with the *Pencil*,
Miſs Dawer's with the *Chiſel*,
Lady Sefton's *Dignity*,
Marchioneſs of Salisbury's *Eaſe*,
Miſs Townſhend's muſical *Finger*,
Lady Knatchball's *Affability*,
Lady Mexborough's *Taſte* in Dreſs,
Lady C. Leviſon Gower's *Grace* in Dancing,
Lady Hillſborough's *Voice*,
Madamoiſelle de Sardine's *Good Senſe* and *tout enſemble*—And above all,
Miſs Scott's *Purſe*.

When all theſe rare accompliſhments and qualifications are found united in one perſon, ſhe ſhall be made a Dutcheſs by the handſomeſt man in England.

Extract from PAYNE's *Rights of Man.*

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Dowlas,
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Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
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Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
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Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fiſh Barrels,

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FREDERICK GARDNER, Executor.

South-Kingſtown, May 7, 1792.

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FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

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2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes,			26040
5400	Blanks,		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

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